

GOLBER, L.M., professor; KATNIYTSOS, H.P.

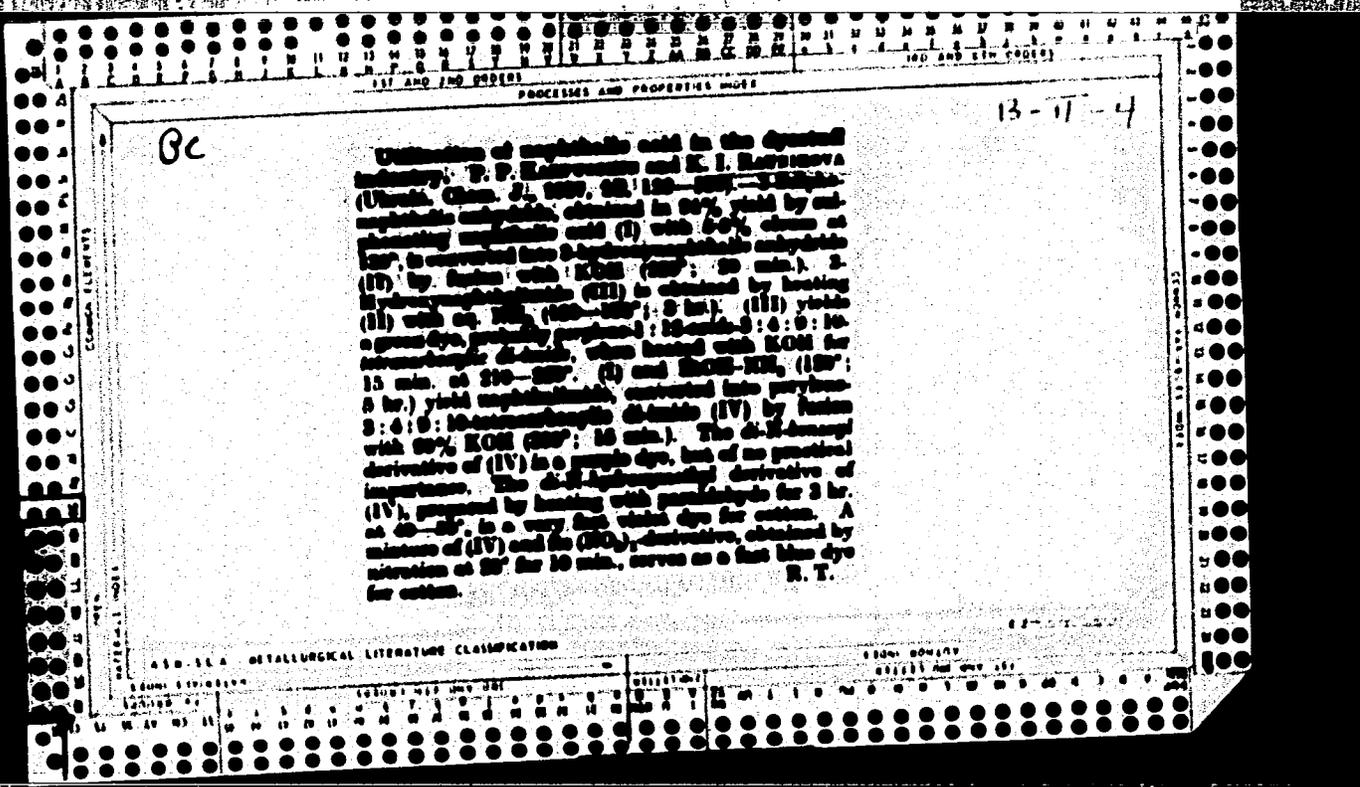
Role of the central nervous system in the restoration of some disorders of hepatic function in carbohydrate metabolism. Vrach. delo no.9:903-907 S '57. (MLRA 13:9)

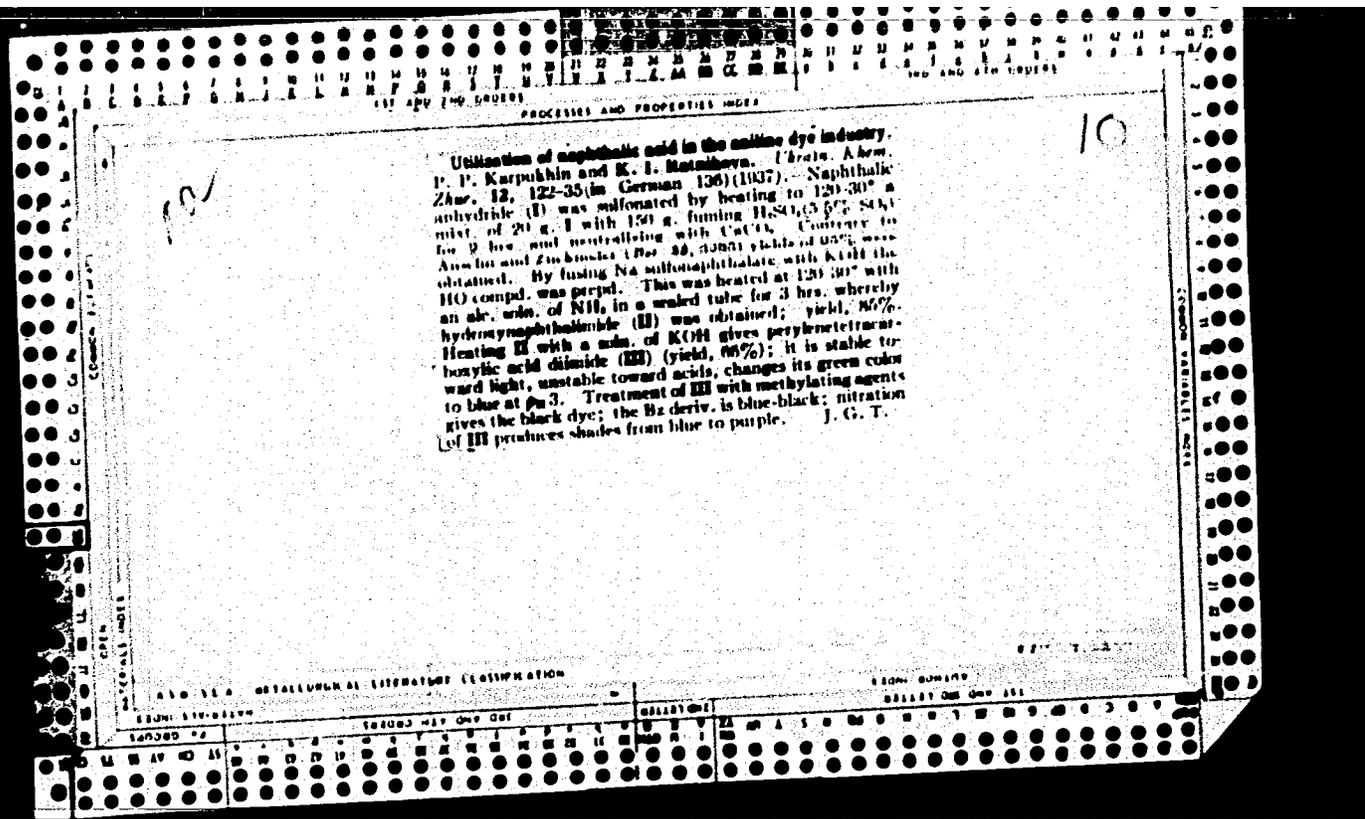
1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.M.Gol'ber)
Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (LIVER) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

РАИТОВА, Н. И.

1949. Yednolayno Khorantena iz Fraktsii Karmenopol'noy Sholy i Svo Oshistke.
Trudy Khark. Khim.-Tekhnol. In-ta im. Kirova, vyp. 7, 1949, s. 149-53.

SO: LSTOPS' 10. 31, 1949





BERZON, I.S.; RATNIKOVA, L.I.; RATS-KHIZGIYA, M.I.

Study of transformed reflected waves in media with weak differential velocities. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1293-1306 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

RATNIKOVA, L.I.

Some results of the study of alternating reflected waves in high
velocity differentiation media. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.2:
261-277 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Seismic waves)

RATNIKOVA, L.I.

Recording of composite reflected waves. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.
no. 4:456-471 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Seismic waves)

ACCESSION NR: AT4002222

S/2702/63/000/013/0003/0014

AUTHOR: Ratnikova, L. I.; Rats-Khizgiya, M. I.

TITLE: Use of transformed [composite] reflected waves in seismic prospecting

SOURCE: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany* nedr. Geofizicheskaya razvedka, no. 13, 1963, 3-14

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismic wave, reflected seismic wave, PS wave, seismic wave interpretation, PS wave interpretation

ABSTRACT: Results of experimental studies indicate that the following advantages can be realized by using transformed [composite] reflected waves in seismic exploration: 1) transformed waves are slower than corresponding longitudinal waves and, therefore, are easier to distinguish from blast spectra; 2) because of the greater curvature of time-distance curves for transformed waves, effective velocities can be determined more accurately than for corresponding longitudinal waves; and 3) transformed waves give an immediate and detailed picture of subsurface geological structures even under difficult geoseismic

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4002222

conditions. At present, transformed waves can be recorded to a depth of about 600 m when high-contrast interfaces are present. Standard seismographs used to record longitudinal waves, such as the SS-30-60 and SS-26-51, equipped with SPM geophones, can be used to record transformed reflected waves. Small shot charges (1 kg) are enough to produce sufficiently strong waves. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

49-6-1/21

RATNIKOVA, L. I.

AUTHORS: Berzon, I. S. and Ratnikova, L. I.

TITLE: On the nature of certain waves interfering with the production of reflected waves on the Russian Platform. (O prirode nekotorykh voln, meshayushchikh vydeleniyu otrazhennykh voln na Russkoy Platforme).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.6, pp.697-708. (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In the period 1953/1954 an expedition of the Geophysical Institute of the Ac.Sc. of the U.S.S.R. worked in Western Basnkiria. Its purpose was to discover the causes of an apparent violation of the correlation between reflected waves. As a result of seismographic studies it was established that the interfering disturbances may be divided into two groups: 1. Irregular disturbances with different apparent speed (2000 - 5000 m per sec), the most important members of which move with speeds of the order of 3000 to 3500 m/sec. At distances $\Delta > 900$ m these waves interfere with the reflected waves recorded at $t = 0.55$ to 0.6 sec (which corresponds to depths of 1200 to 1500 m) and destroy any further correlation between them. The data obtained during

Card 1/3

Ca

... waves above this boundary is about ... m/sec,

49-6-1/21

On the nature of certain waves interfering with the production of reflected waves on the Russian Platform. (Cont.)

the above expedition was used in the present paper to deduce the nature of the regular waves t_p moving with the apparent velocity of the order of 3000 to p 3500 m/sec and recorded at relatively short distances from the point of explosion (less than 2 km). The lithological section of the region can be represented in the following schematic way. The upper part consists of sandstone-clay formations with rare intercalations of limestone. The maximum depth of these rocks is 150 to 200 m. Under these rocks there are layers of anhydrites and salts, the total thickness being about 1.5 km. Seismological results indicated the existence of three reflecting and refracting boundaries:

1. Refracting boundary d_2 in the upper sandstone clay formation, and at a depth of 50 to 100 m. The speed of longitudinal waves down this boundary is about 2600 to 2800 m/sec.
2. A refracting boundary d_1 , the speed of longitudinal waves down this boundary being of the order of 5000 to 5600 m/sec, and 2500 to 2600 m/sec above it.
3. Reflecting boundary r_2 at a depth of 1200 m. The mean speed of longitudinal waves above this boundary is about 5000 m/sec.

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49-6-1/21

On the nature of certain waves interfering with the production of reflected waves on the Russian Platform. (Cont.)

It is shown that the wave t_0 which interferes with the recording of reflected waves is propagated as a transverse wave down the boundary d_k , and in the medium above this boundary it covers part k of its path in the form of a longitudinal wave and part as a transverse wave. The wave probably corresponds to the type $P_1S_{232}P_1$. The wave changes from a longitudinal into a transverse one probably at the boundary d_2 . Not enough data are available to establish these results in a completely unambiguous fashion. There are 9 figures and 12 references, all of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R.
(Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

RATNIKOVA, L. I.

Surface waves recorded near the explosion. Trudy Inst.fiz.zem.
no.6:253-282 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Seismometry)

RATNIKOVA, L. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/49

Authors : Sergienko, S. R.; Bedov, Yu. A.; and Ratnikova, L. V.

Title : Relation between the tendency of vitrification at low temperatures and the structure of molecules of certain morpholine derivatives

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 101-104, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the freezing point of morpholine derivatives and to establish its relation to the molecular structure of the compound. The effect of individual structural elements on the properties of the molecules is explained. It is evident that all compounds capable of conversion into vitreous (freezing) state have general structural elements like the NCH_2CH_2OR group where R is the hydrocarbon radical. The presence or absence of a double bond in the hydrocarbon radical was found to be of no importance just as unimportant as the structure of nitrogen bound radicals. Ten references: 3 USSR, 5 USA and 2 English (1938-1954). Table; graphs; drawing.

Institution :

Presented by : Academician A. V. Topchiev, December 7, 1954

BEDOV, Yu.A.; PUSTIL'NIKOVA, S.D.; RATNIKOVA, L.V.; PETROV, Al.A.

Production of petroleum hydrocarbons from aliphatic acids by
thermal catalytic processes. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:313-317
My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Hydrocarbons) (Acids, Fatty)

RATNIKOVA, M.G., meditsinskaya sestra.

Nursing patients who have undergone an operation for goiter. Med.sestra
no.5:29-31 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Goiter) (Surgical nursing)

LEVIN, V.I.; BREZHNEVA, N.Ye.; RATNIKOVA, M.G.

Preparation of samples and self-absorption correction in measuring the
activity of soft beta-emitters. Radiokhimiia 7 no.3:346-350 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

139-58-3-15/21

AUTHORS: Glazunov, I.A. and Ratnikova, O.A.

TITLE: Use of ferrous sulphate in the direct selective flotation of Belousovskaya Ore (O primeneni zhelznogo kuporosa v skheme pryamoy selktivnoy flotatsii Belousovskoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr.3. pp. 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors criticise, in this letter to the Editor, a letter by M.M. Polyakov (Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, Nr.4) on an article by L.A. Glazunov (Ref.1) advocating the use of ferrous sulphate in the direct selective flotation of Belousovskiy ores. Polyakov is said to have misrepresented the role of the Gintsvetmet organisation in the development of this technique. They give the results of work carried out at the Belousovskiy Works in May-July 1957 by the organisation in accordance with a decision by the former Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Kaz. SSR. These results were obtained with and without the use of ferrous sulphate (tables 1 and 2) and showed that the ferrous sulphate increases the recovery both of lead and copper. They state that since 12 July 1957 the works has been converted to the use of ferrous sulphate with good results (table.3). The Belousovskiy ores contain approximately 2.9% Cu, 1.1% Pb and 8% Zn. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gintsvetmet

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1 1. Zinc ores-Flotation 2. Copper ores-Flotation 3. Lead ores-Flotation 4. Iron sulfates-Applications

R. I. NIKOVA, O. A.

136-9-2/10

AUTHORS: Glazunov, L. A., Ratnikova, O.A. and Meshchaninova, V.I.

TITLE: Enrichment of mixed ores of the Berezovsk Deposits.
(Obogascheniye smeshannykh rud Berezovskogo mestorozhdeniya).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.9, pp. 10-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the concentration at Berezovskaya Plant Nr 1 of mixed sulphide-oxidised ore containing lead, zinc and copper minerals as well as a considerable quantity of pyrites. They give a phase analysis of the ore (Table 1) and details of the procedure adopted before April, 1956. This had many defects and authors describe the introduction at that time of pyrites flotation and the improvements obtained thereby. For this flotation sulphuric acid and soda to give a pH value of 8-8.5 were added between the sulphide and oxidised flotation cycles; lime was also added during grinding. The adoption of the new schemes are said to have enabled the total extraction of lead, zinc and copper to be increased by 15.5 and 3.5%, respectively. The scheme is said to be applicable to other sulphide-oxidised, pyrites-containing

Card 1/1 ores.

There are three figures and four tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Ore-Phase analysis

MITROFANOV, S.I.; FRUMKINA, R.A.[deceased]; RATNIKOVA, O.A.

Relation between the average density of collectors and the rate
of flotation of various size particles of galenite. Sbor. nauch.
trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:44-62 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Flotation) (Galena)

MITROFANOV, S.I.; RATNIKOVA, O.A.; GLAZUNOV, L.A.; SOLOGUB, D.V.

Ore dressing flow sheet at the Altyn-Topkan lead and zinc plant.
TSvet. met. 36 no.7:1-7 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Altyn Topkan--Ore dressing)

Ratnikova, O. A.

137-1958-3-4519

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, S. I., Ratnikova, O. A.

TITLE: Kinetics of Diethyldithiophosphate and Ethylxanthogenate Adsorption by Pyrite (Kinetika adsorbtsii dietilditiofosfata i etilksantogenata na pirite)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13, pp 20-27

ABSTRACT: A study of certain factors which influence the adsorption of Na diethyldithiophosphate (I) and of ethylxanthogenate (II) by pyrite. When the consumption of the collector is uniform per each ton of solid, and the solid-to-liquid ratio is constant, the adsorption rate per unit of surface of the mineral powder is greater for large grades than it is for fine ones (within the limits of the sizes tested of -0.3 and + 0.044 mm); the kinetic isotherms of the adsorption of I and II are defined by the equation $G = at^{1/n}$, and the isochrones are determined by the equation $G = aC_0^{1/n}$, where G is the amount of the collector substance adsorbed by the powder; t is the time required for mixing of the

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137-1958-3-4519

Kinetics of Diethyldithiophosphate and Ethylxanthogenate (cont.)

powder with the collector solution; a and n are constants. On the surface of the pyrite, the adsorption rate of the collectors I and II increases with an increase in the temperature of the pulp. The apparent energy of activation is approximately 2.4 kcal. for the adsorption of II. Kinetic isotherms for various temperatures all show a break at a point which corresponds essentially to the same amount of adsorbed substance, perhaps to the saturation of a monomolecular layer. The adsorption of the collector and of the Ca^{++} ion by the pyrite, as a function of the pH is determined by the equation: $G = a \pm v \cdot \text{pH}$. Ca^{++} ions present in solution (with a pH of 9) affect the adsorption of II by the pyrite only slightly. According to the results obtained, low temperatures and increased velocity of flotation are essential for effective separation of Cu and Pb sulfides from pyrite, because at low temperatures the adsorption rate of the collector substance by the pyrite is small.

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

Ratnikova, O.A.

18 Distr: 4E2c

(Beneficiation of mixed ores of Berezovo deposit. L. A. Glazunov, O. A. Ratnikova, and V. I. Meshchaninova. *Tsvetnye Metally* 30, No. 9, 10-14 (1987).—In beneficiation of mixed sulfide-oxidized Pb-Zn-Cu ore, by introducing 2-step pyrite flotation with the use of H₂SO₄ and of Na₂CO₃, and by feeding CaO to the grinding step, the total extn. of Pb was increased by 15, of Zn by 5, and of Cu by 3.6%, while Zn content of Pb concentrate was decreased by 10%. With ore contg. Cu 1.10, Pb 2.58, and Zn 6.73%, the distribution on extn. was: in Zn concentrate Cu 30, Pb 45, and Zn 69%; in Pb product Cu 4.6, Pb 15, and Zn 2.3%; and in tailings Cu 65, Pb 40, and Zn 29%. The corresponding analysis was: Zn concentrate, Cu 3.06, Pb 10.87, and Zn 42.79%; Pb product, Cu 1.33, Pb 15.00, and Zn 5.90%; and tailings, Cu 0.83, Pb 1.19, and Zn 2.24%.

B. M. Elkin

GLAZUNOV, I.A.; RATNIKOVA, O.A.

Effect of iron salts on the adsorption of xanthates with
sulfides. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 8 no.1:81-84 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov.

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; RATNIKOVA, V.D.

Solubility isotherm (25°) in the system CsH_2PO_4 — $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ — H_2O .
Zhur. ~~org.~~khim. 8 no.4:1018-1019 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Alkali metal phosphates) ((Solubility))

RATNIKOVA, V.D.

Chem

2

Polarographic determination of base metals present in refined platinum. B. A. Muromtsev and V. D. Ratnikova. *Izvest. Sektora Platin i Drug. Blagoro. Mater.*, 1954, *Obshchei i Noorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 33, 62-6 (1955).—Methods were developed for the detn. of the impurities commonly present (in small amts.) in refined Pt: Fe, Ni, Cu, Pb, Te. Pt reduction with NH_4OH gives fair results for Fe and Ni; Cu and Pb are low owing to their partial copptd. with Pt. In the proposed method, Pt is first pptd. with Hg_2Cl_2 , and the excess Hg eliminated from soln. by evapn. to dryness, moistening with H_2O , and adding NH_3 to slight excess, drying, and igniting carefully to prevent spattering. Pb is detd. in an aliquot portion polarographically in the presence of Na K tartrate. Fe, Cu, and Ni are detd. in a 2nd aliquot after carefully sepd. Fe with NH_3 and detg. it polarographically in an oxalate soln. Cu and Ni need not be sepd. as they can be detd. in the same soln. (ammoniacal). Te should be detd. in a special sample by chlorination with Cl in the presence of NaCl. The polarographic Te detn. can best be made by the method of Lingane and Niedrach (*C.A.* 43, 3269e).
W. M. Sternberg

EM

PSHENITSYN, N.K.; YEZERSKAYA, N.A.; RATHIKOVA, V.D.

Polarographic investigation of the reduction of chloroiridate ion on platinum electrode. Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.8:1791-1798 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Platinum) (Chloroiridates) (Electrochemistry)

ВАЙНОВА, К. Д.

1816) ПЛАЗИ И БУКЪ ИСПОЛЗОВАНИЕ 30V/3199

Академия наук СССР. Институт общехимической неорганической химии им. П. С. Курнакова

Анализ благородных металлов (Анализ благородных металлов) Москва, 1959. 193 с. Тираж 2000 экз.

Ред. М. К. Пехниченко. Ученый секретарь Академии наук СССР. Корреспондент Академии наук СССР. Заведующий кафедрой химической науки. Издательство Академии наук СССР. М., 1959. 193 с.

ЦЕЛЬ: Эта коллекция статей предназначена для ученых, занятых в изучении и анализе благородных металлов.

ОБЪЕМ: Это собрание статей посвящено анализу благородных металлов. Включены статьи, опубликованные в журнале "Общая и неорганическая химия" им. П. С. Курнакова (АН СССР), а также статьи, представленные на научных конференциях и симпозиумах, посвященных благородным металлам, проведенных в 1954 и 1957 годах. В сборнике описаны новые органические реагенты для гравиметрического определения благородных металлов, а также методы анализа (спектрофотометрический, полярнографический и потенциометрический). Особое внимание уделено спектральному анализу для определения благородных металлов в сплавах с贱金属ами, серебра и золота, а также в аналитических таблицах. Приведены также методы анализа благородных металлов в группах металлов, содержащих благородные металлы. В сборнике также опубликованы статьи о состоянии анализа благородных металлов в последние пять лет. Не указаны фамилии авторов. Ссылки на литературу даны в конце каждой главы.

Пехниченко, М. К., Л. В. Прокофьев и А. Я. Калинин. 15

Использование для определения благородных металлов

Пехниченко, М. К. и М. В. Федоренко. Использование азотных

субституированных солей дифтороуксусной кислоты для определения

благородных металлов

Пехниченко, М. К., М. Е. Юрченко и Л. Г. Саломашкина. 23

Определение платины, палладия и золота в сплавах с

серебром

Пехниченко, М. К. и М. Е. Юрченко. Спектрофотометрический

метод определения ртутью в присутствии йода

Пехниченко, М. К., С. И. Гинзбург и Л. Г. Саломашкина. 37

Определение иридия в сульфурной среде

Пехниченко, М. К. и Т. П. Юрченко. Потенциометрические

методы определения благородных металлов

Александров, В. А. Фотоколориметрический метод для

определения ртутью в присутствии йода

Пехниченко, М. К. и Т. П. Юрченко. Фотоколориметрические

методы определения благородных металлов

Пехниченко, М. К., М. А. Кесарева и Т. П. Юрченко. Полярнографический

метод определения благородных металлов в

сплавах

Буромский, Б. А. (неизвестно) и Д. Д. Барникова. Потенциометрический

метод определения серебра в сплавах с

золотом и платиной

Пехниченко, М. К. и В. С. Тевяков. Полярнографический

метод определения благородных металлов с

использованием платиновых электродов

AUTHORS: Pshenitsyn, N. K., Yezarskaya, N. A., 50V/78-3-8-13/48
Ratnikova, V. B.

TITLE: Polarographic Investigations of the Reaction of Chloro-
iridate Ions on a Platinum Electrode (Polarograficheskoye
issledovaniye vosstanovleniya khloroiridat-iona na
platinovom elektrode)

JOURNAL: Journal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8,
pp. 1791-1798 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conditions for the production of volt-ampere curves of
tetravalent iridium on a platinum electrode were investigated.
It was found that with the decrease of the pH value $5\frac{1}{2}$ is
displaced to the side of the more positive potential. The in-
crease in temperature causes the displacement of the potenti-
als of the semiwave to the negative potentials. In the reduc-
tion of a chloroiridate ion on a platinum electrode first a
chloroiridite ion is formed, which then is converted to an
aquo-chloroiridite ion. To determine the composition of the
final products formed by the reduction of a chloroiridate
on a platinum electrode also the absorption spectrum of the

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Polarographic Investigations of the Reaction of
Chloroiridate Ions on a Platinum Electrode

SCV/78-3-8-15/48

solutions K_2IrCl_6 , K_3IrCl_6 , $H_2[IrCl_5 \cdot H_2O]$ was taken. The absorption spectrum of the reduced product showed that a mixture of tetravalent and trivalent iridium exists. The diffusion current of tetravalent iridium is proportional to its concentration in the solution and may be made use of for analytical purposes, for the determination of smaller amounts of iridium in the presence of rhodium, platinum, palladium and some other noble metals. There are 10 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

INSTITUTION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic
Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnakov, AS USSR)

DATE: July 6, 1957

MUROMTSEV, B.A.; RATNIKOVA, V.D.

Polarographic determination of base-metal impurities in refined
platinum. Izv.Sekt.plat.i blag.met. no.32:52-58 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Platinum) (Polarography)

MEZHENINA, Ye.P., prof. (Kiyev 1, Kreshchatik, d.16, kv.1); USIKOVA, T.Ya.,
kand. med. nauk; RATNIKOVA, V.F.; BALABANETS, G.F.

Abstracts. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.3:69 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz Donetskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
prof. T.A.Revenko).

NEDZVETSKIY, S.V.; RATNITSKAYA, S.S.

Physico-chemical condition of cholesterol in blood serum. *Biokhimiya* '51,
16, 471-477. (MLRA 4:10)
(BA - AII My '53:676)

MEDZVETSKIY, S.V.; RATNITSKAYA, S.S.

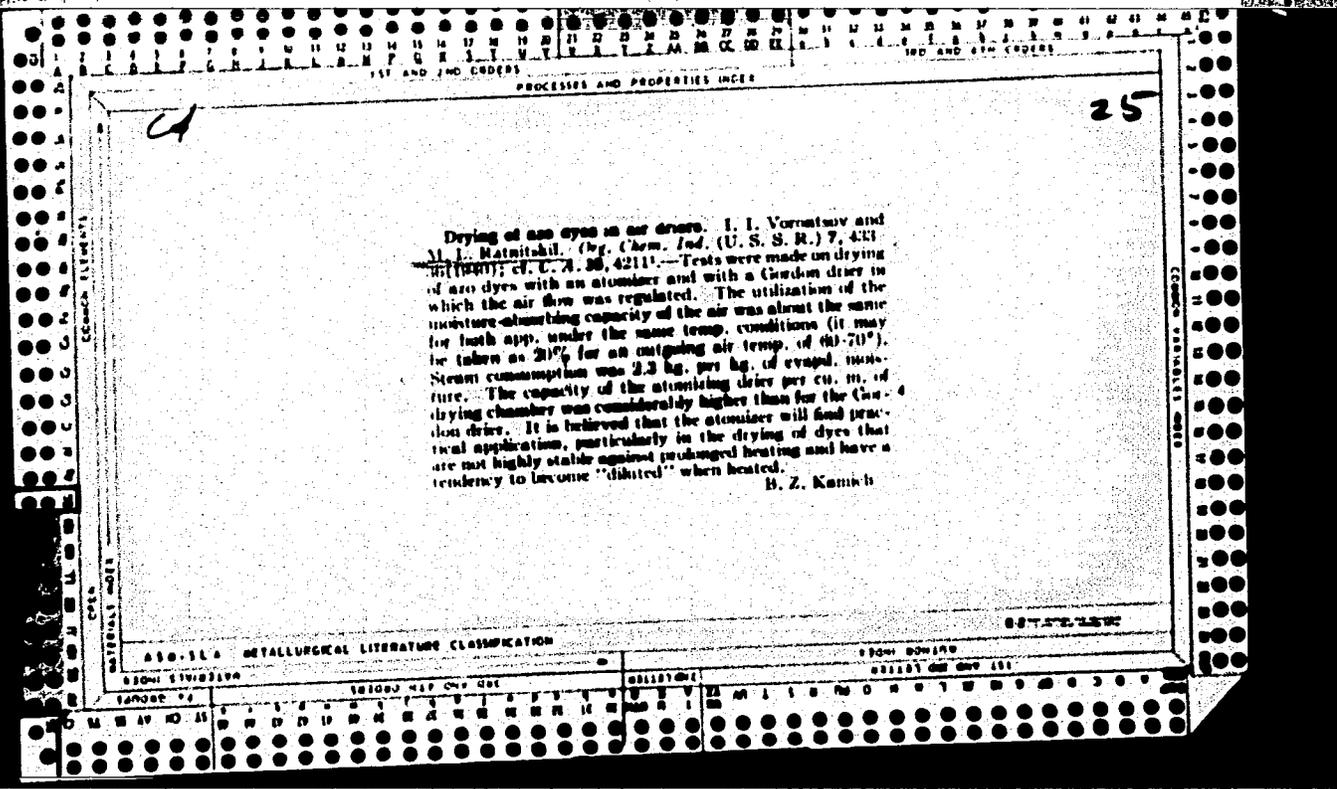
Cholesterol and phosphatides in brain tissue of animals. *Biokhimiya*
19 no.6:677-682 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:5)

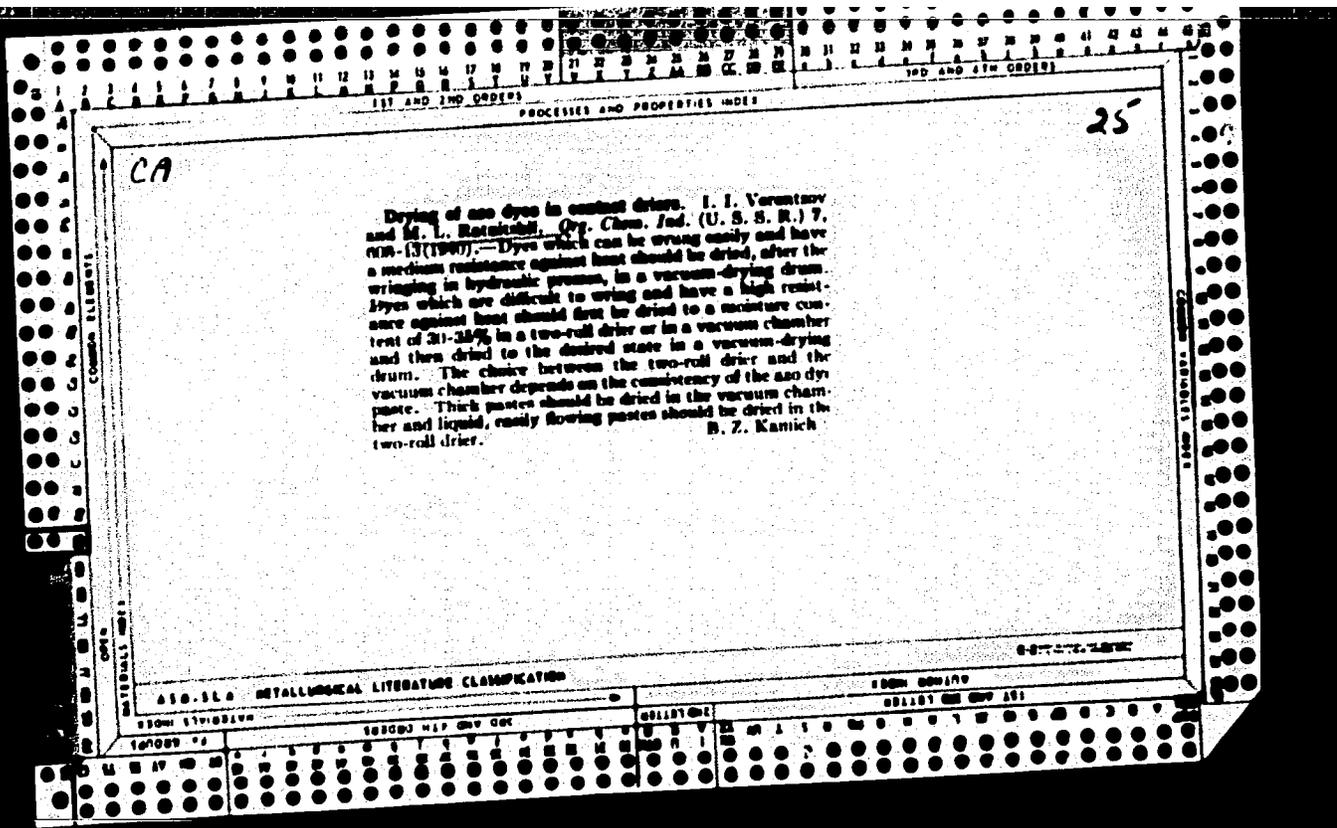
1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiye-
nicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN, metabolism,
cholesterol & phosphatides, determ.)

(PHOSPHOLIPIDS, metabolism,
brain, determ.)

(CHOLESTEROL, metabolism,
brain, determ.)





6(7)

SOV/112-59-3-6236

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 286 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ratniyek, A.

TITLE: Crossbar Automatic Telephone System (ATS koordinatnoy sistemy)

PERIODICAL: Narodnoye kh-vo Sov. Latvii, 1957, Nr 1, pp 35-36

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

~~RATNIKS, AUGUST INDRIKOVICH~~

GRIGOR'YEV, Vsevolod Ivanovich; KOSTANYANTS, Boris Aleksandrovich;
~~RATNIKS, August Indrikovich~~; BUSANKINA, N.G., redaktor;
KISLEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Apparatus for subscribers to the telegraph system; information manual] Apparatura abonentskogo telegrafa; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1954. 110 p. Supplement: [Album of the principal circuits] Al'bom printsipial'nykh skhem. 1 v. (unpaged, diagra.)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.

(Telegraph--Apparatus and supplies)

RATNIYEKS, El'vira Avgustovna [Ratnieks, Elvira]; YAKUBAITIS, B.A.
[Jakubaitis, B.], kand.tekhn.nauk, otr.red.; TEYTEL'BAUM, A.,
red.; PAEGLIS, Ya. [Paeglis, J.], tekhn.red.

[Electric power plant for passenger cars] Elektricheskaja
stantsija dlia passazhirskogo vagona. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
Latviiskoi SSR, 1960. 52 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

RATNIETSE, M. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect of certain neurotropic substances on the restoration of disturbed functions of the liver in carbohydrate metabolism (Experimental investigation)". Riga, 1959. 24 pp (Min Health Latvian SSR, Riga Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 120)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Liver.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79635.

Author : Gol'ber, L.M.; Ratniyetse, M.P.

Inst :

Title : Role of the Central Nervous System in the Restoration
of Several Impairments of the Functions of the Liver
in Carbohydrate Metabolism.

Orig Pub: Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 9, 903-908.

Abstract: With the subcutaneous introduction of NaBr or
caffeine (I) in healthy rabbits in the course of
15 days, a drop of the curve of the blood sugar
level was observed after the injection of adrenalin
(II). During toxic hepatitis after poisoning by
 CCl_4 , II caused significantly less hyperglycemia in

Card : 1/2

v-6

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Adrenergics

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 47226

Author : Gol'ber L. M., Ratniyetsa M.P.

Inst : -

Title : The Change of Glycemic Reaction Following the Introduction of Adrenalin under the Influence of Morphine Stimulation in Experimental Toxic Hepatitis

Orig Pub : Probl. endokrinol. i gormonoterapii, 1956, 2, No 2, 78-80

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits to which CCl_4 was administered subcutaneously during three days in a dose of 0.25 mg/kg. Adrenalin (0.1% solution) in a dose of 0.25 mg/kg. and morphine (3% solution) in a dose of 1 mg/kg. was introduced subcutaneously. The observations showed that the simultaneous subcutaneous introduction of adrenalin and morphine to rabbits with experimental toxic hepatitis produces less rapid and less marked increase of the blood sugar (up to 20.9 mg.%, whereas in the normal animals, up to 31.5

Card : 1/2

GOL'BER, L.M. (Riga); RATNIYETSE, M.P. [Ratniece] (Riga)

Changes in glyceic reactions to adrenaline injection under the influence of morphine in experimental toxic hepatitis. Probl.endokr. i gorm. 2 no.2:78-80 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.M.Gol'ber) Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.M.Burtnek)

(HEPATITIS, exper.

toxic, eff. of morphine on glyceic reaction to adrenalin inject.)

(MORPHINE, eff.

on glyceic reaction to adrenalin inject. in exper. toxic hepatitis)

(BLOOD SUGAR, eff. of drugs on

adrenalin glyceic reaction, eff of morphine in toxic hepatitis)

(EPINEPHRINE, eff.

on blood sugar in exper. toxic hepatitis, eff. of morphine)

TERPIGOROV, A.M., akademik, redaktor; AGOSHKOV, M.I., redaktor;
BARON, L.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PROTOD'YA-
KONOV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PAVLENKO,
Ye.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TEPLITSKIY, G.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RATNIKOVA, A.P.,
redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Problems in the disintegration and thrust of rock; on the 25th
anniversary of the death of M.M.Protod'iakov] Voprosy ras-
rusheniia i davleniia gornykh porod; k 25-letiiu so dnia
smerti professor M.M.Protod'iakovna. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat,
1955. 313 p. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela. 2. Chlen-korres-
pondent AN SSSR (for Agoshkov)
(Earth pressure) (Mining engineering)
(Protod'iakov, Mikhail Mikhailovich, 1874-1930)

RATNIYETSE, M.

Change of glyceimic reaction due to introduction of adren-
aline under the influence of morphine during experimental
toxic hepatitis. L. Golbers and M. Ratniece (Med. Inst.,
Riga, Latvia). *Problemy Endokrinol. i Gormonoterap.* 2,
No. 2, 78-80 (1956).—The glyceimic reaction to introduc-
tion of adrenaline in rabbits, poisoned by CCl₄, was differ-
ent from such reaction in normal animals. In the latter
the introduction of adrenaline caused a max. elevation of
blood sugar in about 1-2 hrs. after the introduction
of adrenaline. The exptl. animals, which were poisoned
by CCl₄, reached the max. values for blood sugar usually in
3-4 hrs. Furthermore, the blood level returned to the
normal value in normal rabbits in about 5 hrs. after intro-
duction of adrenaline, whereas the animals poisoned by CCl₄
had after 5 hrs. a very high blood sugar, in most cases
amounting to 190% of the starting value. Introduction
of morphine into the skin at the same time with the intro-
duction of adrenaline changes the character of the glyceimic
reaction of the animal poisoned by CCl₄. The max. ele-
vation of blood sugar took place in the majority of the cases
in 4 hrs. after introduction of both morphine and adrena-
line. The blood sugar remained very high after 5 hrs. In
the normal animal, introduction of morphine into the skin
simultaneously with introduction of adrenaline caused an
elevation of sugar up to 315 mg. % and the max.
elevation took place in about 3 hrs.; the poisoned animals
reached a level of 209 mg. % and the max. elevation took
place in about 4 hrs. Also the blood level in the normal ani-
mals was much higher after 5 hrs. (av. 245 mg. %), the
poisoned animals had an av. blood sugar of 181 mg. %. The
results obtained indicate that morphine has a role as a
stimulant causing an elevation of adrenaline secretion and a
substance which does not affect the glyceimic reaction in toxic
hepatitis, which is characterized by the decrease of glycogen
reserve in the liver.

V. Mihajlov

2

Med

GOL'BER, L.M.; RATNIYETSE, M.P. [Ratniece]

Modification of the glyceic reaction to adrenaline following the administration of morphine. *Farm.i toks.* 19 supplement:25-26 '56.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra patologiccheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.M.Gol'ber)
Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MORPHINE, effects,

on blood pressure responses to epinephrine (Rus))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, effect of drugs on,

epinephrine, eff. of morphine on reactivity (Rus))

(EPINEPHRINE, effects,

on blood pressure after admin. of morphine (Rus))

RATNIYETSE, M. P.

1-3581. Changes in the glycaemic reaction to the injection of adrenalin under the influence of morphine. L. M. Golber and M. P. Ratniyetse *Izv. Akad. Nauk, Latv. S.S.R.* 1955, No. 71, 89-94. *Referat. Zh. Biol. Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 14463. —In experiments on rabbits it was shown that subcutaneous injections of adrenaline (I) in a dose of 0.25 mg./kg. as equally also of morphine (II) in a dose of 30 mg./kg. produces hyperglycaemia. On simultaneous, but separate, injection of I and II the hyperglycaemia was greater and of longer duration than on the injection of only one of these

substances. It is presumed that the changes described are to be explained by the anticholinesterase properties of II (an increased secretion of I in the medullary layer of the adrenals) and also its capacity for exciting the hypothalamic centres. (Russian).
I. P. HANCOCK

2

RATNOV, G.I.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - K-2
Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33327

Author : Ratnov, G.I.

Inst :

Title : Air Flowmeter with Corrected Readings.

Orig Pub : Izmerit. tekhnika, 1956, No 5, 57-61

Abstract : Theoretical fundamentals are presented as well as a description of the principle of operation and the constructive embodiment of the aneroid diaphragm flowmeter. Air pressure drop in the venturi tube is measured by means of manometric diaphragm-box, and correction is made for change in pressure, and therefore also in air density, within the constricted portion of the venturi, by means of a unit of small aneroids which alter the transmission ratio of the mechanism of the apparatus (A). The measurement range is from 1 to 10 nominal gravimetric units of flow rate;

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries.
Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation.

K-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33327

the scale is graduated in 0.2 portions of the nominal gravimetric unit of flow rate; permissible error of readings does not exceed ± 1.5 of the value of a scale division; variations in readings of the A do not exceed the permissible error (in absolute value). The A is designed to operate within the temperature range, of the ambient air, from 60 to - 60°. The A is vibration-proof to vibrational accelerations according to the specification norms established for aircraft A. Dimensions of the A: diameter of housing 80 mm, length of housing 85 mm, length of housing including connection tubes 110 mm, weight of the A is 400 g.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Ratnov, S.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences SCV/28-58-5-9/37

TITLE: The Laws of the Change in the Physical Parameters of the Atmosphere With Height (Zakony izmeneniya fizicheskikh parametrov atmosfery s vysotoy)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 31 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: GOST 3295-46 "Hypsometric Table for Heights up to 30 km" and GOST 4401-48 "Standard Atmosphere Table" are unsatisfactory since, on available atmospheric data, the tables could be extended to cover heights of up to 75 km. The author illustrates the formulae contained in these tables and demonstrates the relative progressive errors to which the formulae lead in barometric calculations. He concludes that the standards are in urgent need of review. There are 2 graphs, 2 schematic diagrams, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

1. Atmosphere--Standards
2. Atmosphere--Tables

Card 1/1

RATNOV, S.B.

Calculation of the curvilinear discs for turret lathes "Index" 12, 18, 24, and 36
Kharkiv. Derzh. naukovo-tekhn. vyd-vo Ukrainy, 1937. (Mic 53-598) Collation of the
original: 118 p.

Microfilm TJ-5

L 45112-66 EWT(m)/E:P(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6019825 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/002/0052/0053

AUTHOR: Ratnovskaya, Ye. D. (Research Associate)

36
B

ORG: NIOPIK

TITLE: Corrosion of cotton threads with color-fast olive sulfur dyes¹⁵

SOURCE: Tekstil' naya promyshlennost' , no. 2, 1966, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, dye corrosion, cotton thread, color fast dye, dye, sulfur dye

ABSTRACT: Color-fast olive sulfur dyes for tinting cotton sewing threads have been studied. According to general opinion, their wide use has been hindered by their corrosive effect on cellulose fibers. The author shows that the dyes in question have no corrosive effect on cotton threads during prolonged storage, and that the threads keep their mechanical strength. However, in his conclusion the author suggests the use of fixing agents. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[AM]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: none/
OTH REF: none/

Card 1/1 mjs

BYAL'SKIY, K.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPov, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
Prinimail uchastkiye: RATNOVSKAYA, Ye.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
GORDEYEVA, M.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASIKOVA, N.N.; nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KLEYMENOVA, L.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using the suspension method on a continuous apparatus for the
dyeing of fabrics with vat dyes. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:58-60
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley (NIOPIK) (for Byal'skiy, Karpov, Ratnovskaya, Gordeyeva,
Krasikova). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Kleymenova).

RATNOVSKIY, I.I.; KUZINA, I.N.

Possibility of isolating three local-bearing series in the section
of the Tertiary sediments of Sakhalin. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:429-
436 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Sakhalin--Coal geology)

RATNOVSKIY, Ivan Ivanovich; VASSOYEVICH, N.B., nauchnyy red.; RAGINA,
G.M., vedushchiy red.; GERMAN'D'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Geology of the Schmidt Peninsula on Sakhalin] Geologicheskoe
stroenie poluoostrova Shmidta na Sakhaline.] Leningrad, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-topl.lit-ry. Leningr.otd-nie,
1960. 103 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.146) (MIRA 13:6)
(Schmidt Peninsula--Geology)

BOZIN, G.V., inzh.; RATNOVSKIY, V. Ya., inzh.; CHUBOV, V.Ye., inzh.

Using induction indicators in testing sheet-pile structures. Trudy
Inst. Orgenergostroi no.1:132-143 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sheet piling) (Recording instruments)

STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A.; RATNOVSKAYA, Ye.D.; GIL'MAN, A.B.

Use of wetting agents in skein yarn mercerizing. Leg.prom.15 no.2:
47-50 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)

(Mercerization)

RATNOVSKIY, I. I.

15-57-8-11395

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, pp 183-184 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ratnovskiy, I. I.

TITLE: New Data on Petroleum Potential of the Tertiary Deposits on the Schmidt Peninsula (Perspektivy neftenosnosti tretichnykh otlozheniy poluostrova Shmidta v svete novykh dannykh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1956, Nr 99, pp 110-118

ABSTRACT: This article gives a history of geological investigations on the Schmidt Peninsula. The various levels lie transgressively on the Upper Cretaceous deposits. The oldest deposits of the Tertiary period are the sediments of the Machigarskaya svita (formation) (the lower Miocene), and not of the "Tri Brata" formation, as has been supposed. The "Tri Brata" fold apparently

Card 1/3

Three tec-
insula: 1) the
central depression; and

New Data of Petroleum Potential (Cont.)

15-57-8-11395

3) the folded zone of the western ridge. The folded zone of the western ridge has the greatest petroleum potential. The Trop-tuanskaya and Tumskaya antiklinaly (anticlines) have been the first object of survey in this zone. The survey was unsuccessful because the drill holes missed the petroleum levels, although at specific intervals indications of gas and oil films on the surface of the clay mud were observed.

Card 3/3

A. V. Solov'ev

VLADIMIROV, A.S.; ZHIDIKOVA, L.S.; KUZINA, I.N.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.

Comparison of typical stratigraphic cross sections of Neogene sediments
in northeastern Sakhalin based on the study of macrofauna. Trudy VNIGRI
no.224:195-201 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ALEXSEYCHIK, S.N.; KUZINA, I.N.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.

Stratigraphy of tertiary deposits of Sakhalin Island. Biul.MOIP.
Otd.geol. 29 no.5:37-50 8-0 '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Sakhalin--Geology. Stratigraphic)

ALEKSEYCHIK, Stepan Nikolayevich; pri uchastii sleduyushchikh: GAL'TSEV-D. . . K,
S.D.; GNEDIN, K.I.; ZAYTSEV, S.M.; KIRICHEK, M.A.; KOZLOV, A.L.;
PURKIN, L.B.; RATNER, V.Ya.; RATIROVSKIY, I.I.; RAKHMANOV, K.F.;
TABOYAKOV, A.Ya.; TSITENKO, N.D.; GOLUBKOV, I.A., nauchnyy red.;
KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Geology and gas and oil potentials of northern Sakhalin]
Geologicheskoe stroenie i gazonaftenosnost' severnoi chasti
Sakhalina. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn. -tekh.izd.-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 226 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy,
no.135).

(Sakhalin--Petroleum geology)

(Sakhalin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

RATNOVSKIY, IVAN IVANOVICH

Geologicheskoye Stroyeniye Poluostrova Shmidta Na Sakhakine. Leningrad,
Gostoptkhizdat, 1960.

103 (1) p. Illus., Map, Tables (Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Neftyanogo Nauchno-
Issledovatel'skogo Geologorazvedochnogo Instituta)

Bibliography: p. 103-(104)

MILLER, Yu. G.; RATHOVSKIY, V. Ya.

High-frequency transducer of an electric pulse tachometer.
Priborostroenie no.12:28 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Transducers) (Tachometer)

44296

S/119/62/000/012/009/009
D201/D308

9.3260

AUTHORS: Miller, Yu.G. and Ratnovskiy, V.Ya.
TITLE: The HF pickup of an electric pulse tachometer
PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1962, 28

TEXT: This is a short description of the front part of the electronic tachometer. It consists of a HF electron tube generator, near the core of the tank circuit coil of which is placed a disk, connected to the revolving shaft. The disk is made of mild steel and has cut-out sectors. The solid section of the masking disk interrupts the HF oscillations, producing a 100% modulation of the HF oscillations, the frequency of which is proportional to the speed of the shaft revolution. The modulated carrier is detected and the frequency of nearly rectangular pulses thus obtained is measured by a frequency meter calibrated directly in rpm. The measurement range is determined by the number of masking sectors and by that of the frequency meter, i.e. is about 10 to 6×10^5 rpm. The transducer has small dimensions, the amplitude of output pulses

Card 1/2

The HF pickup ...

S/119/62/000/012/009/009
D201/D308

is large, the gap between the masking disk and the coil core is not critical and is of the order of 1-2 mm. There are 2 figures. ✓

Card 2/2

L 3086-66 ETC(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010213

UR/0119/65/000/007/0010/0011
681.1/2:536.5:531.33

23
B

AUTHOR: Kozhevnikova, Ye. S. (Engineer); Ratnovskiy, V. Ya. (Engineer)

TITLE: Device for measuring temperature of rotating parts

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement η

ABSTRACT: The results of tests of a thermistor-type device for measuring rotor temperatures are briefly reported. The rotary-stationary connection consists of a cylindrical capacitor (19-mm diameter, 16-mm long, 0.25-mm gap) whose internal cylinder rotates while external is stationary. Tests at 12000-36000 rpm showed that, at higher speeds, the thermistor signal depended on the speed due to an insulation effect arising in the bearings; tuning the circuit by a compensating inductance eliminated the trouble. Relative sensitivity was up to 5% per 1C. Temperature range where sensitivity and linearity were adequate was 60-80% of the thermistor maximum temperature range. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

L 3086-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018213

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Beh

Card 2/2

Voprosy Kliniki I Laboratoriya Bakteriologii i Serologii. Klinich. myeditse, 1967, No. 3, s. 3-15.-Bibliogr: s. 15
S. Kurashchinskaya Infektsii Nalyarlya
I Tuberkulyez

CC: [unclear] M. 10

OA RATOBYL'SKAYA, L. D.

2

Estimation of the flotation activity of mineral surfaces.
 V. I. Klassen and L. D. Rato byl'skaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 67, 687-9 (1969).—A report giving results obtained from investigations on the physicochem. properties of the process of mineral flotation. Contact angle and hysteresis of wetting were the chief properties considered. For the exptl. work an air bubble consisting of a mineral powder fixed to a strip of glass. The slide with adherent bubble was placed under water and tilted until the bubble was displaced. From such an expt. the force required to displace the bubble was calcd. Results are given for expts. conducted with a natural Ca-contg. silicate as the mineral. A diagram of the force acting on a bubble is provided, where $F = P \sin \alpha_{critical}$; P being the resultant of forces and $\alpha_{critical}$ being the critical angle of tilt. Typical curves are given for (1) force (in dynes) vs. concn. of Na oleate, and (2) effect of Na silicate soln., $FeCl_3$, and Na_2CO_3 on the force vs. concn. curve of Na oleate. A fundamental defect of the exptl. method used is that it fails to det. the min. time of contact necessary for adhesion of particles with bubble. Gladys S. Macy

BORISOV, V.M.; LOSER, Yuliy; PAROM, L.M., 1963.

Relation between the ζ -potential and the surface charge with
its flotation properties. Khim. prom. no.10:762-765, 1963.

(MIRA 17:6)

RATOBYL'SKAYA, L.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOISEYEVA, R.N.

Flotation of ores of polar saltlike minerals under conditions
of partial slime separation. Khim. prom. no.4:276-278 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

GRIGOR'YAN, L. D.

GRIGOR'YAN, L. D. -- "Flotation of Galena-Satellite Ore," 340 5 Jan 63,
Moscow Inst. of Nonferrous Metals and Sold. Invent. N. I. Malinin
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

MO: Vechnernaya Moskva, January-December 1962

РАТОВЫЛ'СКАЯ, Л.Д.

Flotation of large hydroboracite grains. V. I. Klussen and L. D. Ratovyl'skaya. *Khim. Prom.* 1954, 84-0. —
Previously developed flotation procedure permitted good sepn. of fine particles of hydroboracite from the gang, but the coarse particles remained with the gang. The use of turpentine or emulsified nonpolar reagents (kerosine) resulted in high concn. of B_2O_3 in the product and a high extn. The effect of these addns. is attributed to their selective fixation upon the mols. of the hydroboracite which increases the hydrophobic properties of the hydroboracite surface, and fastens it more securely to the bubble surface. W. M. S. —

KPTEB... 30V/1916

30V/1916

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Phase I book exploitation for chemical boron, 1955

Book: *Trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i ego soedineniyam* (Boron and Its Compounds). Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1955. 189 p. Boron and its compounds. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Lushinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Lar'ye.

Purpose: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

Contents: This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry held at the Mauchno-Isledevoval'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karпова (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karпова) in December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the thermochemistry of boron. The articles on "boronium" production are being published for the first time. The studies are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Beema, Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) 30V/1916

Pel'rub, A.M., Ye. S. P'yazovskaya, G.B. Romov, S.B. Esalova, and L. I. Bayratovskaya. Boric Acid Production by the Decomposition of Inderskiye Borates With Mixtures of Nitric and Sulfuric Acids 135

Shastatov, V.P. Processing of Borates at the Artyubinsk Chemical Kombinat 141

Matyugina, L.B. Identification of Certain Boric Acids 145

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Shvarts, Ye. M. State of Borates in an Aqueous Solution 162

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Card 3/4

RATOBYL'SKAYA, L.D.; MOISEYEVA, R.N.; FROLOVA, D.H.

Effect of some reagents on the stability of flotation foams for
carbonated nonsulfide ores. Khim. prom. 40 no.9:687-689 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

RATOBYL'SKAYA, L.D., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Study of the flotation of minerals of increased solubility.
Khim. prom. no.4:234-239 Je '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Gosudarstvennyy institut gornokhimicheskogo syr'ya.
(Ore dressing) (Flotation)

RATOBYL'SKAYA, L.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improved selectivity of the flotation separation of carbonated
calcium silicate ores. Khim.prom. no.2:111-114 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Calcium ores)
(Flotation)

SOV / 64-58-4-10/20

AUTHOR: Ratobyl'skaya, L. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Problems of the Flotation of Minerals With Increased Solubility (Voprosy flotatsii mineralov povyshennoy rastvorimosti)

PERIODICAL Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 234 - 239(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations by M. A. Eygeles (Ref 2) show the similarity of the flotation properties of ulexite, inyoite and other minerals in the use of fatty acids for the saturation of boron ores, which makes impossible a selective flotation. In connection with this, investigations in this field intended for reaching a solution of this problem are of special importance. Samples of ulexite, inyoite and gypsum taken from ores were investigated in this paper. The conditions of the production of the investigated hydroborazite are apparently analogous to the observations made by V. M. Gortikov (Ref 4) while the data obtained do not agree with those obtained by V. M. Borisov (Ref 5) which is explained by the presence of a greater amount of alumina. Thus a difference in the flotation properties of minerals of the same name can be

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found; on the other hand the difference can be explained by a difference in the magnitude of the electrokinetic potential of the surfaces. Special experiments showed that according to their solubility in water the floatable minerals can be arranged in the following descending order: ulexite-inoite-gypsum-hydroborazite; however, in sodium chloride solutions as follows: gypsum-inoite-hydroborazite-ulexite. The most interesting values were obtained in experiments using a mixture of fatty acids C₇ to C₉ and oleic acid; from the experimental results may, among others, be seen that the assumption that calcium ions would form insoluble calcium oleate is not correct as the data are contradicting those collected by L. I. Stremovskiy (Ref 8). From the obtained experimental results with dodecylamine and stearylamine the author concludes that the flotation activity is higher with water soluble minerals and that it increases with the solubility. The investigations in water as well as in sodium chloride solutions are explained by data in tables and figures. There are 8 figures, 7 tables, and 10 references which are Soviet.

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Problems of the Flotation of Minerals With Increased Solubility

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut gornokhimicheskogo syr'ya
(State Institute of Chemical Raw Materials for Mining)

1. Minerals--Flotation
2. Fatty acids--Applications
3. Ores--Processing

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EXCERPTA MEDICA SER 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

1039. VAGOSYMPATHETIC BLOCK IN SKULL INJURIES (Russian text) - Rato-
blyskij A. A. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BEL. 1956, 7 (32-34)

Since 1931 the author has used in cases of cranial injuries a single bilateral vago-sympathetic block in accordance with the method of Vishnevski. Into each side of the neck 30 ml. of 0.25% solution of novocaine is injected in order to combat traumatic oedema of the brain and its coverings. This was done on 57 patients. Lasting improvement and recovery took place in 42, temporary benefit in 5 and no change in condition in 10 patients. The headaches were alleviated, tinnitus disappeared, and nausea and vomiting stopped. The general condition of 1/3 of the patients improved in 3-6 hr. and in the rest in 1-2 days. No improvement was noted in patients with signs of cerebral compression, with epi- or subdural haematoma or bony fragments, or with fractures of the base of the skull. In 17 patients the block was followed in 1-2 hr. by a deep sleep lasting 4-6 hr. if during the day and 6-8 hr. if during the night. In these patients clinical recovery took place 8-10 days earlier

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than in the patients who did not sleep after the block. The patients treated only with novocaine block recovered clinically within the same period of time as the patients who underwent more complex therapy, namely block with simultaneous dehydration. No untoward effects or severe reactions were seen following the novocaine block.

(S)

RATOBYL'SKAYA, S.M.

Introduction of standards in the chemical machinery industry.
Standardizatsiia 28 no.5:20-22 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

TARASOV, V. V.; BARTENEV, G. M.; YEREMEYeva, A. S.; RATOBYSKAYA, V. A. 3

"On polymeric nature of vitreous arsenic trisulfide."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

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TARASOV, V.V.; RATOBYL'SKAYA, V.A.

Thermal polymerization and depolymerization of glasslike arsenic
trisulfide. Trudy MKHTI no.37:99-105 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

L 12889-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AT6000486 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0167/0171

AUTHOR: Tarasov, V. V.; Bartenev, G. M.; Yeremeyeva, A. S.; Ratobyl'skaya, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Polymeric character of vitreous arsenic trisulfide

15.44

51
B+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 167-171

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic compound, sulfide, glass property, thermomechanical property, polymer

ABSTRACT: Specially heat-treated vitreous arsenic trisulfide was studied by the resonance method, in which the value of the resonance frequency characterizes the elastic properties, and the width of the resonance peak shows the magnitude of the dissipative forces. The measurements were taken at 136.6 kc at room temperature. All the samples were characterized by an exceptionally high compressibility (av. 6.2×10^{-12} cm²/dyne), and the effect of the thermal past on the volume compressibility was insignificant. This high compressibility is attributed to a pronounced heterodynamism, which is apparently due to the fact that the basic structure of vitreous As₂S₃ consists of chain formations bound by relatively weak forces, and the compression takes place primarily at the site of weak bonds.

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L-12889-66

ACC NR: AT6000486

The dependence of the internal friction on the thermal past of the glass was determined, thermomechanical curves for As_2S_3 were plotted, and the temperature dependence of the elongation and coefficient of thermal expansion was studied. The data show vitreous As_2S_3 to be a genuine polymeric material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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Card

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NW

L 38849-66 EWF(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e) RM/WH

ACC NR: AR6011872

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/016/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Ratobyl'skaya, V. A. 46
BTITLE: New data on the polymer structure of oxygen glasses, based on physical methods of investigation 15 14

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 16194

REF SOURCE: Sb. Stekloobrasn. sostoyaniye. T. 3. Vyp. 4. Minsk, 1964, 119-123

TOPIC TAGS: glass, polymer structure, *GLASS PROPERTY*, *THERMAL EFFECT*

ABSTRACT: The conditions of polymerization of vitreous As_2S_3 , sodium borate and sodium silicate glasses were studied by acoustic methods of investigation. In a study of the dependence of mechanical losses (ML) and adiabatic compressibility (AC) on the thermal treatment of As_2S_3 , extremums were observed on curves for 250°; in the author's view, this indicates the polymerization of the glass. A continuous decrease of AC and increase of ML upon introduction of Na_2O in the case of sodium borate glasses occurs as a result of a displacement of the modifier ions relative to the skeleton, friction of the modifier ions located in the interstices, and scattering of energy by O_2 ions other than those of the bridges. The complex course of the dependence of ML and AC on the Na_2O content for sodium silicate glasses is attributed by the authors to the possibility of phase separation in these glasses. Bibliography of 13 titles. L. Il'chenko. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 *ms*

RATOBYL'SKIY, A.A.; TISHCHENKO, N.A.

Two malignant tumors in different organs of a patient. Zdrav.
Belor. 6 no.4:61-62 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

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A.M.Boldin) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PROSTATE GLAND--CANCER) (STOMACH--CANCER)

RATOMYL'SKIY, Nikolay Stanislavovich; LYARSKIY, Petr Alekseyevich;
ZAVRIYEV, V.G, prof., nauchn. red.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A.,
prof., nauchn. red.; GESB, N., red.; MORGUNOVA, G., tekhn.
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Spectrophotometric determination of primary, secondary, and tertiary
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